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REPARATIONS PROBLEM DISCUSSED AT POTSDAM

Russia Likely to Get Huge War Damage; Churchill Leaving For London

An agreement defining the manner in which Britain, America and the Soviet Union will divide reparations for war damage which was reached at Moscow is being discussed by the "Big Three" leaders in Potsdam, according to a Washington report dated July 22 quoting a Potsdam dispatch received in Lisbon.

It is understood that the Soviet Union will receive 56 per cent of the suggested £3,000,000,000,000 reparations and Britain and America 22 per cent each.

Meanwhile, President Truman, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin again held their conference this afternoon. In the morning, Truman attended Protestant and Catholic services. The British delegation also went to church. Last night, the Soviet Premier gave a state dinner for the three delegations.

Another Potsdam report said that the conference is expected to last for another week with a slight break to allow Churchill to return to Britain for the election result on Thursday. It stated that if Churchill is still Prime Minister then, it is believed that he will return to Potsdam at once. However, if the election results is a Labor Party victory, Clement Attlee will take over.

Truman as presiding officer of the parley has been keeping discussions to the minimum and he too wants to return to Washington and report in detail the conference achievement to Congress. The "Big Three" meeting usually lasts for three hours at a time on the agenda prepared by the three foreign ministers.

A Washington report received in Lisbon said that the unofficial but usually well-informed U.S. Army and Navy journal Stars and Stripes predicted that the United States war aims will be announced following the Potsdam conference.

When the "Big-Three" come to thrash out methods of administering Germany in detail they will find that differences between the Russian, British and American practice refer to the selection of German personalities and political groups rather than to the principle of letting German anti-Nazis administer Germany under Allied control, a Reuters correspondent in London writes.

His article follows: "German provincial and state governments with similar powers are today in control in all three zones covering almost the whole of Germany. The difference between these regional authorities and those in the Russian zone is not in their power, but in their composition and in the degree to which they are supported by openly organized political parties.

"In the west no Communist is known to hold higher than a local office. In Bavaria and on the lower Rhine all key positions are held by right-wing Catholics to the practical exclusion of any other party. Non-party businessmen and right-wing civil servants play an important though not exclusive role in Hamburg and Hanover. The Social Democrats lead in Hesse and in the middle Rhine and also play an important role under the left-wing Catholic and radical administrators of Wesphalia and Oldenburg. They also seem to have furnished most of the mayors of the larger towns.

Many Non-Party Men

"In the east, each regional government consists of a body of four to six people composed in about equal proportions of Communists, Social Democrats and members of the 'Bourgeois' parties. The latter are frequently non-party civil servants and some of the most important are returned members of the Moscow 'Free Germany' Committee, but Communists whose leaders have returned from exile have the greatest political experience.

"While in east Germany, officials are considered as representatives of their organized parties, in the west these parties are still officially banned and men are selected by the occupying power on their personal record. Yet here again the practice differs less widely than official theory suggests.

"For reasons of administrative expediency many military government officers in the west have admitted banned anti-Nazi committees in the guise of 'Advisory Councils', welfare organizations for victims of Nazi persecution or even auxiliary police bodies. Permitted committees are officially 'politically neutral' but this often means in practice a tripartite composition of Social Democrats, and Catholics. The other political groups in the west have simply continued to exist 'unofficially' under the noses of the occupation authorities.

Assume Form of Guidance

"The Russians on the other hand, have had to operate some selective principle in giving general permission for German parties and sometimes supervision seems to have assumed the form of guidance. The Berlin Social Democratic 'Das Volk' for instance, has published the article by the Soviet journalist Karl Hoffmann explaining this point. The Berlin Social Democrats who edit the paper in the form of an interview with them and this Russian written article is only a statement of their opinions that has been broadcast by the Berlin radio for the last week.

"Another instance of selective control, this time exercised by the German Communists, is the case of the mysterious 'Osda' organization of which nothing is known out its initials. The Communist charge that it is trying to split the anti-Fascist unity under the mask of agreement with the Communist Party program and friendship for the Soviet Union.

"Careful supervision of any permitted German parties will evidently be necessary to prevent the Nazis from turning democracy to their own sinister ends. But once an agreed standard for such control can be established it will be less likely to result in special advantages for the Catholics in one area and the Communists in another."

OFFICERS COMMENDED

Reconnaissance of Enemy Movemens Facilitated Operations

By K. KATAJIMA
Of the Military Press Corps

SOUTHWESTERN FRONT BASE, July 22.—Lieutenant Joji Takahashi and Sergeant Shinobu Ito of a certain army reconnaissance unit, in carrying out close reconnaissance of enemy fleets in the Okinawa waters which added immeasurably to the later operations were commended by the unit commander on July 20.

Despite adverse weather conditions, Lieutenant Takahashi and Sergeant Ito early on the morning of July 19 came to the heavily clouded region just above the enemy. Renting the layers upon layers of clouds they boldly dived to a hitherto unprecedented low altitude to scout in minute detail the enemy fleet and were able to report important data which contributed greatly to Japanese operations later.

AMERICAN SENATE BEGINS DEBATE ON U.N. CHARTER

Chandler Is Set to Find Out What Is to Be Done Regarding India's Freedom

The U.S. Senate was scheduled to open a debate on the United Nations Charter on Monday, according to a Lisbon report.

Senator Albert Barkley, Democratic leader of the Senate, declared that he expects its ratification by August 1.

To Probe India Issue

Senator Albert Chandler, Democrat of Kentucky and member of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, revealed his intentions to Reuter on Sunday to "make use of" the Senate debate on the ratification of the United Nations Charter and find out "what positive practical steps" can be taken by the new organization "to bring about India's complete freedom and independence," it is disclosed in a dispatch relayed from Washington to Lisbon.

Chandler said that during the Senate debate he will bring to the attention of his colleagues the question of the political future of India. Chandler recently accepted the position as head of the United States Baseball Organization, but decided to stay in the Senate until the San Francisco debate came up in order to present his views on this subject.

"I have studied with great care the passage in the Charter referring to dependent territories," he said, "and I would like to clarify the position India would occupy in this new world organization." Chandler declared, "The Charter promises ultimate independence to all countries. I would like to know what positive practical steps can be taken to bring about India's complete freedom and independence."

Diplomatic Shifts Announced

Consul-General Toshito Sato under date of July 21 was appointed Counselor of the Japanese Embassy in Moscow, it was announced by the Cabinet the same day. Minister Plenipotentiary Kiyoshi Yamagata was relieved of his post at his own request and another Minister Plenipotentiary Kojiro Inoue was relieved of his post with the completion of his services, it was also announced.

The Cabinet also announced on the same day that Consul-General to Berlin Kintaro Mase and Embassy Counselor Shunichiro Kawara in Berlin were relieved of their posts.

PEOPLE'S COUNCIL ENDS SESSION IN CHUNGKING

485 Resolutions Are Adopted; Dr. Soong Outlines Post-war Problems

The Fourth People's Political Council which has been meeting in Chungking ended its deliberations on Friday, according to a Lisbon report. During nine days of heated discussion on a large number of important proposals, some 485 resolutions dealing with many far-reaching issues were adopted.

All the press in Chungking lauded the passage of the resolutions touching on the problems dealing with the election for the convocation of the National Assembly.

Speaking on the internal situation at the People's Political Council, Dr. T. V. Soong, President of the Chungking Executive Yuan, observed that after the war, two vital problems will arise. "The first," he said, "is the administering of the vast recovered areas. Although this question has been and is being carefully studied by ministries and other Government organs, no definite plan has yet been mapped out. And now this time is literally growing nearer. Therefore, it behooves all governmental organs to submit their respective demobilization plans to the Central Government."

Under the Executive Yuan, Soong considers that new organs should be set up to attain these plans on the basis of which a comprehensive view should be formulated.

The second problem, according to Dr. Soong, was one concerning national reconstruction. "In undertaking this task" he stated, "the principle of the people's livelihood, which is the essence of the Three People's Principles, should be strictly followed. The work of reconstruction would never be accomplished if economic problems are not satisfactorily solved." He added that foreign aid is essential for postwar reconstruction.

However, Soong cautioned that in securing foreign aid, China must not expect to negotiate huge loans from certain countries without adequate concrete plans being made beforehand. He emphasized, "Before we can approach a foreign country for aid, plans should be drawn up for the development of some basic economic enterprise within five years with special reference to the amount of capital we will need. In so doing, we will able to obtain not only foreign financial help but also technical help as well.

"Therefore, it is necessary to decide as soon as possible what economic enterprise should be developed in the next few years. Then the United States, Great Britain, Soviet Russia, and Canada will be in a position to render us aid. Likewise, France, Belgium, and other European countries will be willing to cooperate with us."

After considering the military situation, Soong continued, saying, "the only problem now confronting us is the price situation." He said that during his visit in Washington, he succeeded in securing American aid. "As far as gold is concerned," he added, "large quantities will be shipped to China in the near future to strengthen our currency. The Government should reconsider its gold policy and by no means commit itself to the policy of disposing all of its gold resources.

"In addition to American gold, arrangements have been made to ship into China large consignments of cloth from America, Brazil, and Mexico. Definite measures have been made for their transportation through India. As for the other vital groups, steps have been taken for increased manufacture at home and for procurement from abroad."

Soong then assured that measures for the solution of economic problems are being further carried out and will enhance the fighting strength and alleviate the sufferings of the people.

Committee Men Named

At the session of the Chungking People's Political Council, on July 20, 31 members of the standing committee of the Council were nominated, says a July 22 Domei report from Stockholm.

The standing committee includes Tang Pi-wu of Yenan, Hwang Yen-tsai, leader of the Chinese National Socialist party and Tso Shun-sang, leader of the Chinese Youth Party.

The Standing Committee will discuss those problems which have been planned and require deliberation after the close of the People's Political Council.

Czechs Touring Teschen

A Czechoslovak delegation is now visiting Teschen, the frontier coal mining area which Poland is laying claim, according to a Prague report dated July 22 received in Stockholm. The Czechoslovak Deputy Prime Minister said that no change must be made in "our pre-Munich frontiers in this district."

OCCUPY ENEMY POSITION

Japanese Make Successful Shock Attack in Samalinda Road Area

Special to the Nippon Times

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC BASE, July 22.—Bitter battles are continuing to rage in the Samalinda Road sector on the Balik Papan Front. The invaders are trying to drive wedges into the first Japanese lines in detouring operations through the jungle areas under cover of trench mortar fire and aerial bombing. On the other hand, the Japanese are launching severe counterattacks all along the battle line.

On July 16, a Japanese Raiding Unit of about 10 soldiers made a night shock attack against a unit of about 150 enemy troops who were constructing positions in the area near the water reservoir along the Samalinda Road. The Japanese, who were commanded by Superior Petty Officers Asaichi Nakamura and Shiro Matsushita, occupied the enemy position after killing 10 of the defenders and routing the remainder.

YENAN POINTS TO DANGER OF CIVIL WAR IN CHINA

Chiang Kai-shek Charged With Plotting to Commence Internecine Warfare

The attitude of Yenan toward the United States has suddenly stiffened following the issuance by American Ambassador Patrick Hurley of a statement in which he declared that the United States would not assist Yenan. Mobilizing its entire propaganda organs, the Yenan regime is now eagerly attempting to appeal to American public opinion by emphasizing the "threatening crisis of a civil war," according to a Peking Domei report.

Chungking is not using the Americanized troops against Japan but to execute its policy of surrounding Yenan, the Yenan regime charges.

The Yenan Hsinhua News Agency on July 11 severely criticised Chiang's address of July 7, and not only attacked the despotic and deceptive policy of Chiang, but also said that Chiang is planning for a civil war in cooperation with American Ambassador Hurley.

"A year ago Chiang surrounded Yenan with 800,000 Chungking troops, and at present he is still trying to oppress the Yenan Army with two-thirds of his entire army." The news agency further said, "To continue his one-party dictatorship, he joined hands with American imperialistic elements represented by Ambassador Hurley. Now he is using arms obtained from the United States against the Yenan regime. This can only invite civil war, and there is no other explanation."

On July 12, the Hsinhua News Agency also said that while Chungking is negative in its anti-Japanese resistance operations, it is positive in attacking Yenan. It also pointed out that in the continental operations from the Honan operation of June last year to the present, the Chungking army lost a vast area of 300,000 square kilometers, 112 cities and 54,000 people, while several hundred thousand soldiers had surrendered to the enemy.

Then the news agency explained the actions of the Chungking Army against Yenan since the beginning of the present year as follows:

1. In January, four Divisions of the Chungking Army with the cooperation of local troops attacked the Yenan-controlled area in Anwhei Province.
2. In February, the First Division of the Third War Zone attacked the Yenan army in the frontier area of Kiangsu and Chekiang provinces.
3. In March and April, seven divisions of the Chungking Army attacked the northern section of Hunan Province, while three other armies made offensive actions in an attempt to regain important points in the northwest of Lushan and the south of Iyang.
4. In the middle of May, the Chungking Army started a general offensive against Yenan in Anwhei, Kiangsu, Shantung and Kiangsi provinces.

With the progress of the Americanization of the Chungking Army, the threat of a civil war will increase. The present propaganda activity of Yenan is unprecedented. It is also notable that Yenan is pro-Chungking but also against Ambassador Hurley. This may also be interpreted as an attack on Chungking's scheme for establishing friendly relations with the Soviet Union by dispatching T. V. Soong to Moscow. At any rate circumstances that will further heighten the disparity between Chungking and Yenan can be seen.

WORKERS ENCOURAGED

Prime Minister Visits Airplane Manufacturing Factories

Prime Minister Admiral Baron Kantaro Suzuki, accompanied by Chief Secretary to the Cabinet Hisatsune Sakomizu and Lieutenant-General Saburo Endo, Director-General of the Air Arms Board of the Munitions Ministry, visited aircraft factories on Sunday to encourage the workmen.

The Prime Minister first visited the factory of a certain Aircraft Firm which was recently presented with two wild boars by Lieutenant-General Endo for its excellent record in the production of aircraft and inspected the activities of the workmen in the factory.

Prime Minister Suzuki then visited an underground factory of the same firm which takes pride in its large scale and the perfection of its anti-air raid facilities. Under the guidance of the factory manager, the Prime Minister inspected and encouraged the workers.

HOLLAND IS OVERTAKEN BY CHAOS AND DISORDER

Crimes on Increase, Strikes Spreading—Feeling of Unsettlement, Insecurity Widespread

The problem of "freedom" regained and the Dutch people's reaction to them are posing now the grim question of "Will Holland become a scene of strife in Europe?" As thousands of young men stand idly at the street corners, crime is on the increase, strikes are spreading and there is a widespread feeling of unsettlement and insecurity, a report from Amsterdam reaching Lisbon disclosed. The report added that the prisons are full to bursting, transportation facilities are in a chaos and there are the inevitable shortages of food and clothing.

The police force of the Dutch towns—particularly the largest city with its thousands of canals and bridges called the "Venice of the north"—are at their wit's end, confronted with the problem of how to deal with the enormous increase in crime, the report said. Nearly 50 per cent below normal strength they have more crimes on their hands. As one police officer declared, "All we can do is to concentrate on the most serious crimes; we simply haven't got enough men." Some of the men who served in various resistance movements are reported being trained as police reinforcement, but the training lasts at least three months and if things go on like they are crime figures will be sky-high.

But Holland's troubles do not end here. According to reports, both in Amsterdam and Rotterdam there are spasmodic strikes among the dockworkers. They strike for higher pay, more food and almost any reason. In Amsterdam, workers on food ships with vital cargoes for Holland struck because they were not allowed to take home some of the food. In all towns of the recently "liberated" parts of Holland such as Amsterdam, The Hague and Rotterdam, thousands of 20-year olds lounge at the street corners doing nothing or working furtively in the black-market. The report from Amsterdam said that "they just stand and stare doing nothing when there is so much to do." There is talk that a rebuilding of the Dutch army will certainly be needed, but there is lack of both equipment and training personnel and the disinclination to make the same mistake as France where the men have neither uniforms nor arms.

Lack of Food Is Reason

One of the reasons given for this refusal to work is that there is nothing to buy in the shops. Dutch mine workers have struck or "gone slow" for the same reason. By their refusal, they start a vicious circle because only by an enormous increase in coal production can factories obtain sufficient power to restart manufacturing the very goods that the miners want to see in the shops.

Politically as well, Holland is writhing in the throes of chaos, the report said. Resistance men claim, not without justification, that they should be given national and municipal positions for which they fought and trained while the present men in position were in England. There have been several instances of resistance men refusing to obey orders. In the midst of this turmoil, the new Prime Minister said that his Cabinet will be dissolved by the end of September, but there is a feeling that they will cling to their present positions as long as they feel wise.

The feeling of insecurity is also strengthened by the fact that there are members of the Dutch SS and Dutch members of the "Sicherheits Dienst"—secret service—still eluding capture. The other day in The Hague the rumor swept the town that the Dutch SS men were going to attack the prison and forcibly release Dutch Quisling Mussert and all other "little Quislings." Armed resistance men patrolled the streets and were brought in from other towns. Citizens made sure that their doors were locked at night.

The report concluded that it remains to be seen whether the new government—which has in reality arisen out of the demand of the people—can bring confidence, faith and belief in their future back to the Dutch people. There are many people working for this; they face the same problems as do most of the people of war-torn Europe. They find apathy and scarcity. It will take them a long time to put their country in order.

HIGH OFFICIAL CONVINCED OF KYUSHU'S IRON DEFENSE

Vice-Minister of Home Affairs Is Impressed by Grim Determination of Inhabitants

Revealing the iron defense of Kyushu which today constitutes a vital base on Japan's first line and the unflinching determination of Kyushu residents to guard their homeland, Home Vice-Minister Hirokichi Nadao who has recently completed an inspection tour of Kyushu stated as follows:

"I was not able to inspect Kyushu thoroughly, but from what I saw I realized the grim determination of the people residing there to guard their homeland which has been converted into a foremost base with the loss of the Okinawas to the enemy. Not a sign of disturbances was to be seen in spite of the tense atmosphere dominating the whole Kyushu area. The people looked calm and composed in full battle array, ready to combat the invaders whenever they may come. Impenetrable iron defense is being maintained not only in Kagoshima on the southern tip of Kyushu, but throughout Kyushu.

"The perfect cooperation between the combat forces and civilians deepened my confidence in my fellow-countrymen now safeguarding their homeland which constitutes a great fortress," continued Mr. Nadao, further saying," Everything is ready now to strike at the enemy. Farmers who are charged with the duty of supplying foodstuffs are exerting their utmost in the production of agricultural products, strenuously working day after day on the fields. The National Volunteer Corps are eagerly engaged in the task of constructing military establishments transporting war materials and producing foodstuffs. Demonstrating vigor and enthusiasm typical of Kyushu people, they are forging ahead for the performance of various duties. I have become confident in the tenacious resistance which will be maintained by the people of Kyushu no matter what they may combat. In defiance of daily enemy raids and constant air raid warnings they are resolved to bear the brunt of enemy attacks."

TO DISTRIBUTE POTATOES

People in Metropolitan Area to Receive Supply in August

With the harvesting of potatoes starting, distribution of potatoes in place of rice has started in potato producing districts including Saitama, Ibaraki, Chiba, Kanagawa, Shizuoka and Aichi Prefectures. In Tokyo the people residing in Hachioji and Mitama had potatoes distributed from July 21.

To cope with the demand for the distribution of potatoes in 35 wards in Tokyo, consideration is being made by the government authorities concerned, but because of transportation difficulties, the Metropolitan residents must wait till the middle of August to receive distribution. Instead of one sho of rice, one kan and 800 me of potatoes will be distributed at the price of 60 sen per kan.

Spanish Cabinet Sworn In

A new Spanish Government was sworn in today and in the new Cabinet reshuffle, Chief of State General Francisco Franco has only removed a part of the original ministers, according to a Madrid report dated July 22 received in Lisbon. It said that in the new Cabinet, the chief of Falange Spanish Fascist Party has been dropped but there are other representatives of the Falange. The general interpretation concerning this reshuffle in Madrid political circles is that without altering the general line of policy, the change tends to work out a moderation.

SEA BATTLE OFF BOSO

8 Enemy Destroyers Routed by Japanese Convoy Escorts

Japanese warships escorting a convoy clashed with about eight enemy destroyers in the area about 20 kilometers off the southern tip of Boso Peninsula at 11:50 p.m. on Sunday.

After a 20-minute battle, the Japanese repulsed the enemy warcraft which fled toward the southeast. A fire broke out in one of the Japanese transports.

UNCURBED INFLATION TREND TERMED INVISIBLE ENEMY

Head of Bank of Japan Declares Tendency, Unless Curbed, May Be Fatal to Nation

Inflation is our invisible enemy. On seeing the state to which Germany was reduced after World War I through inflation, one realizes that inflation has to be stopped at all costs. If the nation does not awaken fully to this it will be too late to mend matters. So declared Viscount Keizo Shibusawa, Governor of the Bank of Japan in an interview with the Mainichi Shimbun.

He said: "Recently, perhaps because of air raids, the anti-inflation movement seems to have slowed down. The Finance Minister's statement was most timely. I want this chance to be grasped so firmly as to prevent relaxation. In my opinion, acute inflation is like a bad case of chilblains. If left alone it threatens one's very life. The patient's condition becomes bad, serious, then critical. It is a great enemy.

"In case enemy paratroops should land, the people are certain to fight with bamboo spears or with whatever else they have. In the case of inflation, however, the enemy cannot be seen with the naked eye, the actual form cannot be grasped and we are liable to keep our hands off with the wishful thought that somebody else with bamboo spears or with whatever will do something about it. In such a case it only gets worse.

"It may be that the people's way of thinking itself has become inflated. They think that the cost does not matter so long as they can buy something. I believe that this is the basic cause for ignoring the true value of currency. Inflation is an unpreventable outcome of war. The distribution of capital to the munitions industries results in considerable inflation. So far, however, the farmers have firmly striven for increased production, saved their money and contributed much toward curbing inflation; but recently, evacuation and the shortage of foodstuffs is causing more and more money to flow into the agricultural areas. Raid victims receive relief money. Government office workers draw their pay ahead of time. This is where the cause of the hoarding of currency—chilblains—is born.

Another Cause of Inflation

"Furthermore, the use of more hands than the factories need to keep up their production turnover is another cause of inflation. This case of 'chilblains' must be cured. The flow of currency, like blood, must be improved and the bad blood be returned to the heart.

"There are many ways of doing this. Savings and victory bonds are one means. However, I want all kinds of ways to be pushed in all fields. Although it is difficult. I desire the 'doctors' themselves to wake up and exert themselves fully. To realize this, a powerful hatred for the enemy must be stirred up. There are many instances of superior 'doctors.' In the Yedo Era, each clan asked that it be allowed to issue its own notes. The boldness and decision of Sontoku Ninomiya who turned down the petitions must be brought into play. Toward this end, every one must exert himself.

"Rather than declare that they 'will spend money on what others can spend money on,' it would be well to do with only what is necessary. How would it be for the people to get the urge to produce things themselves and to use their heads in so doing? Everyone will agree with me in saying that an evacuee who slams down ¥10,000 and demands some foodstuffs is acting to the profit of the enemy. I wish the people to join the farmers in their work and receive supplies in payment for their labor. I desire the people to get the idea that they should not eat unless they are contributing something toward production.

"How would it be to bring the link system into play, exchanging foodstuffs for farming implements and exchanging working clothes for industrial products. I wish to do something for the students who take their own rice to work but cannot get any socks to replace those which get worn out as a result of their work. The idea that 'other households don't matter as long as one's own family is all right' must be discarded, and all the people must be as one. The idea of 'as long as I am all right' is like the way Chinese farmers think. As in "The Great Earth" they stand aside and look on at the locusts, holding to the idea that it is all right so long as their own fields are untouched. Such an attitude must be thrown off and the locusts be wiped out through the concerted efforts of the people.

"Germany has given us a good example. In order to buy bread the people had to go shopping with their bread baskets full to the brim with bank notes during the last war. Astronomical figures were given as the prices of commodities. This is the result of defeat so that it differs from the situation in Japan. Japan is going to win. When war results increase, the will to fight will increase and contribute toward the uprooting of inflation.

"First of all, the thought of living standards and conditions [illegible] ordinary times must be thrown off and a great spirit, like that of the Special Attack Corps, must be brought into play. I sincerely hope to see inflation wiped out as the result of a great war spirit in our daily activities."

FINANCE MINISTRY PLANS TO PERFECT BANK SETUP

Aim Is to Enable Banks to Meet Fully Requirements of War Industries

The Finance Ministry has decided to perfect the banking structure enacting the country to meet fully the requirements of industries producing war materials.

For this purpose, offices of the Bank of Japan and the Fund-Controlling Bank will be established in areas where growing industries are located and the activities of commercial banks regarding the absorption of funds will be stimulated.

Concretely, the Finance Ministry will arrange for the opening of branches of the Bank of Japan in each prefecture. In these offices will be established branches of the Fund-Controlling Bank.

There are three purposes for this arrangement. The first is the concentration of funds possessed by commercial banks in the Fund-Controlling Bank of funds to banks which are in need of them. The third is the establishment of a system under which the balance remaining after settlement of accounts between banks will be placed in the office of the Bank of Japan or the Fund-Controlling Bank in the prefecture where the head offices of the banks with the balances are located.

There will be an endeavor to insure that the banks shall be adequately staffed and that there shall be a higher standard of efficiency maintained by the bank personnel.

The banks will be made to make a greater effort to absorb funds. As a means of achieving this end, the eight banks associated with the old commercial bank control association, the Teikoku, Mitsubishi, Yasuda, Sumitomo, Sanwa, Nomura, Tokai and Kobe banks will be made to open branches in cities other than the principal cities.

The [illegible] Sumitomo, and Sanwa Banks have already decided that they each will open more than 10 new branches. The Nippon Savings Bank likewise will be made to open new branches in suitable cities and to do all it can to absorb small sums of money. The Bank has already decided to open 30 new branches.

The scope of the system of the absorption of funds by agents of deposit banks will be increased to permit the banks to operate on a larger scale in growing industrial areas.

Steps will also be taken by the Finance Ministry to increase the activity of those banks which are concerned with the accommodation of funds to munitions industries. As a means of perfection the system of accommodating munitions industries will be caused to have agents in areas where munitions industries are located and where they have no offices or have some other banks which have offices in the area to act for them.

Arrangements have been made for branches of the Wartime Financing Bank to be opened in the branches of the Bank of Japan. Steps will also be taken to have the personnel of the Bank of Japan undertake some of the business of the Wartime Financing Bank.

The operations of banks working in areas suffering from the war disaster will be kept down to a point compatible with their efficient conduct.

CHINA PROBLEM ASSUMES NEW IMPORTANT NATURE

Tendency Developing of Late Discussed at Round-Table Talk Held by Mainichi

The problem of China has come to possess an important international nature with the close of the European war. It is because the Soviet Union's concern in China is heightened, and with the new attitude of the Soviets toward China, the movement of the United States and Britain in Chungking China has become delicate and complicated. To review this new tendency, the Mainichi Shimbun held a round-table talk, attended by Kanae Tanaka, Director of its East Asiatic Department, Takeshi Murakami, former Director of the Mainichi Shanghai Bureau, and Yunosuke Shoji, former Director of the Mainichi Wuhan Bureau.

The outline of the round-table talk follows:

Tanaka: After the conclusion of the European War, the Chinese question has become very serious as an international problem. The adjustment of Chungking-Yenan relations which should be an internal problem of China has now actually appeared big on the surface of international politics no more being a question merely between Chungking and Yenan. It is because China has become the center of gravity of the world policy of the United States and Britain, the international policy of the Soviets, and also of their mutual East Asiatic policy. The confrontation of the Soviet Union and America-Britain in Europe is becoming more serious, and the possibility of a similar controversy arising in East Asia seems to be believed likely by the United States and Britain, as well as by Chungking and Yenan. Then generally speaking, the relation between Chungking, supported by the United States, and Yenan, backed by the Soviet Union, is observed to be similar to that between the Mihailovich and the Tito regimes of Yugoslavia. As the Soviet influence in Europe is actually expanding with the Balkans as its center and gaining results in the postwar disposal of Europe, the United States and Britain are now fearing the development of the Yenan regime which may be said to be the Tito regime of China, and thus are imagining that in the future, the shadow of the Soviet Union on China, where the internal and international crisis of the Chungking regime is becoming more and more serious, will be further expanded.

The peculiar Soviet attitude to the War of Greater East Asia, the ever increasing wish of the United States and Britain to adjust the policy of America, Britain and Russia regarding China because of the impatience of America to open an attack on Japan Proper, and the disparity of the standpoints of America and Britain and the Soviet Union in China have further intensified and given an international feature to the China question.

Meanwhile, it cannot be overlooked that in China, Chungking-Yenan relations are daily worsening and unless they are adjusted, their nominal joint front for the anti-Japanese resistance will break down and a civil war will be invited. Thus, both the United States and Britain, as well as Chungking, are impatient to solve the Chungking-Yenan question. Then because of the Yenan-Soviet relations, the cold Soviet attitude to Chungking, and the increasing confrontation among the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union over postwar world political leadership, it has become unavoidable for Chungking to negotiate with the Soviets. The United States and Britain are desiring to adjust their relations with the Soviets now as regards the East Asiatic question. To gain this end, they are attempting to find out of Chungking's diplomatic effort toward the Soviet Union a certain indirect factor to adjust the Soviet's own standpoint on the war against Japan by adjusting Chungking-Soviet relations.

The abovementioned facts formed the background of the recent Stalin-Soong conference, and are also much related to the Big Three conference at Potsdam.

Shoji: Really, the Stalin-Soong conference may be said to be a manifestation of the indirect policy of the United States toward the Soviets rather than a Soviet-Chungking conference.

Tanaka: It is really so. Chungking is now ever eager to adjust its relations with the Soviet Union as a resolution passed by the recent Sixth National Congress said. It cannot be overlooked that the mediation of the United States in the Stalin-Soong conference was very effective. The United States helped in the preliminary arrangements for the Moscow conference of Stalin and Soong. Also, the activity of American Ambassador to Moscow, W. Averill Harriman, the return of U.S. Ambassador Patrick Hurley to Chungking, and the resolution at the Sixth Congress urging the improvement of relations with Yenan were all preparations for the Stalin-Soong conference. Furthermore, during the conference, Ambassador Harriman made efforts for mediation, while British Ambassador Sir Archibald Clark Kerr also acted in common with American Ambassador Harriman.

The United States is greatly fearing the enforcement of the Soviet policy in East Asia just as she does in regard to Europe. But as regards East Asia, the Soviet Union is free as she is not a participant in the war against Japan, and also the Soviet Union is one strong nation that finished hostilities with the close of the European war. Thus, the Soviet policy toward Japan and China will have important relations to America's future execution of the war against Japan. Particularly because of her bitter experience in Europe she cannot help being worried about the Soviet movements regarding the so-called postwar disposal of East Asia.

East Asiatic problems will be certainly discussed by the three leaders at the Potsdam conference. Previous to that, however, Chungking expressed its wish for improving relations with the Soviets at the recent Moscow conference. There can be seen Chungking's secret wish of sounding the Soviet intention as regards East Asia during the Moscow conference, and of utilizing it favorably at the Potsdam conference. Thus it seems that Chungking is using the United States as its background, but really, Chungking is made to dance as a diplomatic tool of the United States.

Murakami: It is just as you have told. American-Chungking relations are now close and inseparable. Whenever Chungking is to decide on any diplomatic policy, it cannot act ignoring the American wish. That is to say, it may be said that Chungking has already lost its diplomatic autonomy. Therefore, it is clear that the Stalin-Soong conference reflected the American wish. Not only such diplomatic matters, but also the Chungking regime itself has recently been facing a greater difficulty. If the present situation is left to take its own course, the result will become very serious for Chungking.

On the other hand, the demand of Yenan is fully supported by the Soviets, as shown by statements of the Moscow Government or of its organs. Unlike in the past, the demand of Yenan is becoming very firm and persistent, having the Soviets as its background. Then again, the so-called third influence of Chungking and the movement of the young intelligent classes are related to Yenan. This situation is a serious threat to the Chungking Kuomintang, and it is feared that it might finally loosen the foundation of the Chiang regime.

Because of the strength of the Kuomintang, it may not immediately fall under the Yenan offensive. But in solving the Yenan-Chungking question, international backgrounds play a big role, and thus Chungking is facing the necessity of obtaining the understanding of the Soviets. This may be regarded as one explanation of Soong's visit to Moscow. Then, it is a fact that Chungking, being unable to fathom the Soviet intention, is always fearing her. Chungking is also greatly worried about the real Soviet-Japan relations. At the San Francisco conference, at the Potsdam conference of the Big Three and really at every possible opportunity, Chungking has been ever trying to sound the attitude of the Soviets toward Japan.

In short, it may be said the internal and external circumstances surrounding Chungking had brought about the Stalin-Soong conference. Then because of the time at which it was held much importance was attached to it. Will the Soviet attitude to China and also her policy toward East Asia become clear after the conference? Then, will the United States insist on her former policy of aiding Chungking alone as Hurley's statement said, or will it revise it from the standpoint of the unification of China? Also, will Chungking be obliged to change its characteristics, or continue to ignore the demand of Yenan as before? Such questions of interest will naturally arise now.

Tanaka: Now, we wish to study what topics were discussed at the Stalin-Soong conference. I should like to have Mr. Shoji explain the circumstances before and after Soong's arrival at Moscow.

Shoji: As it will be naturally considered from what has been said, Chungking has given great importance to the Stalin-Soong conference and expected much out of it. For its preparations, Chungking spent much time. Returning home from the San Francisco conference, Soong conferred with Chiang Kai-shek. Then, toward the end of June, he left for Moscow with a party of fifty men. At about the same time, three representatives of Yenan had also arrived at Moscow. Thus, both the Chungking and Yenan regimes sent their representatives to Moscow at about the same time.

Stepping out of his plane at Moscow, Soong delivered a very showy address, and Soviet press reported the arrival of the great guest on their front pages. Soong immediately sat in conference with Stalin. This attitude of the Soviet Union, which has been so long very cold toward Chungking made one feel very strange.

During the progress of the conference, the conclusion of a friendly treaty between Chungking and the Soviets was already rumored. Some reported the conclusion of a Soviet-Chungking mutual aid treaty. The truth of such reports is not known, but judging from the former Soviet attitude to China, a great change must have taken place, it must be recognized.

Yet, the Stalin-Soong conference was held six times, and Stalin left Moscow for attending the Big Three conference at Potsdam. Soong and his party, therefore, left Moscow for home, and he said that the conference would be resumed after the return of Stalin from Potsdam. In the joint communique issued after the conclusion of the Stalin-Soong conference, it is announced that the Soviet Union and Chungking reached an understanding on various problems of extensive nature pending between the two countries. Though the nature of the Stalin-Soong conference is not known for certain, it seems that importance was given to the question of concluding a friendly treaty between the two countries.

(To Be Continued)

REORGANIZED U.S. CABINET REVEALS TRUMAN'S PLANS

6 of 9 Secretaries Replaced; Country Was Tired of Outgoing Administrators

As President Harry S. Truman's Cabinet reconstruction neared completion, with the formal nomination, on July 17, of Fred Vinson as U.S. Secretary of Treasury in succession to Henry Morgenthau, Jr., according to a dispatch from Lisbon which quotes the following from a report dated July 8 by the Sunday Times' New York correspondent:

"The White House announces that Fred Vinson, Director of the Office of War Mobilization, is to suceed Henry Morgenthau as Secretary of Treasury when Truman returns from Berlin. It is said that Vinson may combine his now duties with those of his present post.

"Of the old administration, only Harold Ickes and Henry A. Wallace are left. The position of Wallace as Secretary of Commerce is secure. Ickes, Secretary of Interior, is the older man and may not care to stay much longer in an atmosphere which will probably be less congenial to him.

"Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, and James Forrestal, Secretary of the Navy, are former Republicans and quite another category. They are expected to remain.

Tired of Roosevelt Faction

"No doubt the administrative reconstruction meets with the warm approval of the country. It is hardly a reflection on the outgoing secretaries to say that the country was tired of them. The country wanted the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt's leadership in war or when war threatened and reluctantly gave him his third and fourth terms, in order to have that leadership. But prolonged office for Roosevelt's subordinates was equally against the American traditions and was harder to endure, especially as some of them were more combative than necessary in facing Congress and, indeed, with each other.

"It is to Truman's credit that the reshuffle has been accomplished without serious damage to anybody's feelings or to unity within the Democratic Party. He goes abroad leaving a stable political situation behind him, and with knowledge that there is unprecedented unity on foreign policy. Foreign policy developments in the Congress are favorable and the Senate is expected to eventually pass the Bretton Woods Plan, as well as as the United Nations Charter.

"Truman has also with him a report from the House Postwar Military Policy Committee in favor of universal military training, which is far from irrevelant to the question of how much weight he is likely to carry in international conferences. This report does not commit the House as a whole, and still less, the Senate. But it is significant, in that it was signed by a large number of Congressmen in face of bitter and highly organized opposition from churches, educational institutions, labor, and other circles. It is a further indication that the United States is earnest in doing its part for world security."

Stimson's Days Numbered

Domei quotes the following from a Washington dispatch dated July 8 received in Lisbon.

"President Harry S. Truman, in less than three months, accepted the resignations of six of the nine Cabinet members, and of nearly a dozen other high officials. Further, it is expected that Henry Stimson, Secretary of War, will retire as soon as final victory in the Pacific is in sight, if not before. Stimson is still proving useful to the Administration and Truman intends to send him to Britain to negotiate a treaty on Middle East Oil, but the general belief is that his days in the Cabinet are numbered.

"These changes reflect Truman's desire to name his own official supporters. In several instances, however, they have been hastened by the fact that replacements were long overdue.

"Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard was superseded by Marvin Jones, but he remained to head the Department until Truman named Clinton Anderson to succeed both of them

"In the case of Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, Roosevelt followed the expedient of lifting functions out of her Department and placing them elsewhere. Control of manpower and settlement of labor disputes during the war have been wholly outside the scope of the Department. Now the new Secretary of Labor, Louis B. Schwellenbach, is preparing a reorganization plan to assemble governmental units dealing with labor under a centralized department.

Morgenthau Took Initiative

"Truman was not eager to change the Secretary of Treasury so soon, but Henry Morgenthau took the initiative by resigning when the former declined to give him assurance that he would be retained until the end of the war. But the fact that Truman had already selected Fred Vinson suggests that Morgenthau would not in any event have been long retained.

"Most of the Cabinet members who have been replaced held office largely because of personal relationships with the late Roosevelt. Truman's approach to government is much less personal. He is making appointments with the object, of delegating to his administrative heads substantial authority to carry on the work of their departments.

"The State Department under James Byrnes will once more become the center for foreign affairs, and the other reorganized departments will be correspondingly magnified in importance.

"It would be a mistake to interpret these sweeping changes as repudiation of the New Deal. As far as the objectives are concerned, there is no noticeable deviation from Rooseveltian policies, but Truman inaugurated sweeping changes in method. Nowhere is this more apparent than in his dealings with Congress. His method is to conciliate Congress, to win its confidence, and to appoint men in whom Congress has confidence. Relations between the executive and the legislative departments have undergone a revolution since Truman succeeded to the White House.

"The retirement of Justice Owen Roberts of the Supreme Court took Truman by surprise, for, although Roberts had reached the retirement age, there had been no indication that he would drop out of the sprightly legal battles in which the Court regularly engages. He was the most conservative of the dissenters, but in recent months he had been joined with increasing regularity by Chief Justice Harlan Fiske Stone and Justices Felix Frankfurter and Robert Jackson. It is said that cases of dissenters have increased. The cleavage between the two groups of the bench is fundamental in character, and affects are functioning of the Court itself."

New Team, Old Players

A Stockholm Domei dispatch quotes Time of June 25 which writes under "Administration," with the subheading "New Team, Old Players," as follows:

"Truman said at his press conference: 'Since their return, Hopkins and Davies have made reports to me. The result have been completely satisfactory and gratifying.'

"Our reporter asked: 'Did Hopkins' visit to Moscow result in the solution of the veto question at San Francisco?' Truman shot back, 'It certainly did.'

"This is emphatic indication that gaunt, ailing Hopkins, who had often been written off as the first casualty of the Truman Administration, was in solid with his new boss. Truman apparently found his aid in knowledge and diplomatic finesse invaluable.

"Truman also found strength and counsel in other Roosevelt holdovers. Speechwriter Samuel Roserman has been persuaded to stay at least for another year. Fred Vinson, economic stabilizer, is now top adviser on domestic affairs. James Byrnes, working on a special project at his Spartanburg home, is still on deck, he will go along to the forthcoming Big Three meeting. And to the consternation of all red-blooded anti-New Dealers, Truman has even taken the smart Niles as a presidential assistant.

"Meanwhile some of the early hopefuls for the Truman Administration have already faded. For example, old friend McKim, Omaha insurance man, who had moved in as Chief Administrative Assistant six weeks ago was 'drafted' for a vague job in RFC."

Smooth Coordination Marks Activities At Home Front Air Base Despite Raids

By S. Sugimoto
Of the Military Press Corps

NAVAL AIR BASE.—Every tree and blade of grass, every leaf and flower at this base secretes the mythology of ancient Hyuga where there is a saying that the district of Hyuga, where the divine peak of Takachiho towers day and night, is encircled with rich natural features and beautiful human sentiments.

Paddy fields, where rice seedlings have just been planted, are shining in verdure at the base of the low stretching mountain range. The sturdy sight of silently working farmers is to be seen in the fields. However, this district has already become a battlefield and the roar of enemy planes can be heard unceasingly almost all day.

Our pilots are busy throughout the day intercepting the enemy and training themselves in the technics of aerial warfare. A giant air base stretches along the paddyfields. This air base is not an airport of yesterday with its level runaway covered with green grass and with beautifully arranged hangars. Many bomb craters here and there are a silent testimony of enemy air attacks. A sulphurous smell prevails around the fighting headquarters. The deep air raid shelters are chilly and damp.

Members of the groundcrew, communication corps and accountant staff are working at their desks in silence. These men are the hidden pillars which support members of the Special Attack Corps who go forth to hurl their planes and themselves against enemy warships and transports. The hidden power of the oily and grimy mechanics, who bring forth the airplane from its well camouflaged shelter, of wireless operators who are busy all day tapping the key-board and taking down cables, and of paymasters, who are fully occupied in writing out documents and papers, is the motive power behind the activities of the numbers of the Special Attack Corps. They are all firmly resolved to win the decisive war on the home front.

As a result of the far-reaching consideration of the commander of the air base to his men, the base has already attained the stage of self-sufficiency in foodstuffs. The base is rich in foodstuffs from the mountain and the sea. Men go out everyday in fishing boats and return with rich catches. They work together with the local farmers in the fields between air raids. The men have begun to make their own charcoal in the hills in preparation for winter. Mechanics are repairing damaged planes in pine woods. They have already begun to extract oil from pine roots and salt from sea water. The men at base and the people in the neighborhood are united together in their firm determination to annihilate the enemy.

RUSSIA OBSERVES NAVY DAY

Stalin Says Soviet Union Must Be A Great Naval Power

In celebration of the Red Navy Day today, the Moscow newspaper Pravda quoted Marshal Josef Stalin's Order of the Day in which he declared: "Russia is and must be a great naval Power," according to a Moscow report dated July 22 received in Stockholm.

The report said that picked detachments from the Russian fleet in the Baltic, Black Sea, Arctic and the Far East paraded this morning in the Russian capital.

British First Lord of the Admiralty Brendan Bracken telegraphed heartiest greetings to the Soviet Premier on behalf of the Royal Navy.

Named Peruvian President

The National Court of Elections has proclaimed Jose Luis Bustamente Rivero, as the constitutional President of Peru, according to a Lisbon dispatch dated July 22 quoting a Lima report received by Domei.

RAILWAYS TO ORGANIZE FIRST FIGHTING CORPS

Volunteer Organ Deemed Necessary Due to Importance Of Transportation

The order to call out the Railway Volunteer Fighting Corps will be issued on July 27, and its formal formation will be effected on August 1, it has been decided by the Transportation Minister. This will be the first Volunteer Fighting Corps to be organized in the country under the Volunteer Military Service Law.

The Headquarters of the Railway Volunteer Fighting Corps will be established in the Railway Bureau of the Transportation Ministry, and will be under the command of the Chief of the Army General Staff. While the Headquarters of the Railway Volunteer Fighting Corps will command the entire Corps, all Railway Bureaus of the Transportation Ministry will formulate Joint Volunteer Fighting Corps.

The Local Equipment Section, the Mechanical Section, Railway Hospitals, Railway Training Institutes and other local organs will form their respective Volunteer Fighting Corps, under the control of the Commander of the Joint Volunteer Fighting Corps. Railway stations, locomotive sections and other operating local organs will form Volunteer Fighting Corps or sub-corps or Volunteer Fighting District Units under the control of the Volunteer Fighting Corps of the Superintendent Section of the Ministry.

The formation of the Railway Volunteer Fighting Corps was decided according to the following three principal considerations.

1. Transportation and communications are vital factors for increasing fighting strength and bolstering defense, and for maintaining their proper operation under any circumstances, an iron organization and discipline are necessary.

2. Concerning the task of perfecting the nation's defense structure to meet an enemy landing, transportation and communications are assuming greater importance from the strategic point of view.

3. With the completion of their bases in the southern area and Okinawa, enemy forces are attempting to destroy transportation and communications facilities, and thus the bombing of railways and communications lines looms.

U.S. FACES COAL SHORTAGE

Situation This Winter Likely to Be Extremely Bad

U.S. Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes, speaking of the coal situation, made the following statement on July 21, according to a Domei dispatch from Washington relayed from Lisbon the same day.

He said: "The United States plans to send 6 million tons of coal to Europe by January 1, 1946 and for this reason the internal fuel shortage will probably be the worst since the start of the war. Coal must be shipped to the various European countries and in order to save the people of Europe from cold and starvation this winter, Americans must be prepared to put up with their hardships and start preparing for the winter now.

"Coal for domestic use will probably be reduced 25 per cent and fuel oil will also be cut about 25 per cent. It is expected that coal for railways will also be considerably decreased."

PRESS COMMENTS

Monday, July 23

LIQUIDATION OF EUROPE

MAINICHI—When and how will the issues arising from the European War be cleared up? It is indeed a colossal issue and one that admits of no definite forecasting. It is not Germany and certain other belligerents alone who are awaiting liquidation. Of course, Germany and Italy will be subjected to thorough liquidation, but France and Britain will also have to pass through the liquidation stage. Even those countries which remained outside the fighting lines have been affected by the war. In those quarters where the war havoc was the severest, postwar liquidation will naturally be the most thorough.

Turkey was in a curious situation. Before the country became a nominal belligerent after having wavered for some time between a neutral status and that of a non-belligerent, Turkey's signboard had been frequently repainted. Perhaps no such example can be found in history. But, however hard she tried, Turkey could not escape the effects of the war. Accordingly, Turkey, upon the end of the war has been forced to enter into the liquidation stage. As a result, in what form will Kemal Ataturk's legacy, nest great the world? Its clarification may come about in the not distant future.

Next to Turkey, let us consider Belgium and Spain, which have also entered into the liquidation stage.

Of late, the controversy concerning the return of King Leopold III has been featured in the press. The question at issue is whether or not the King's action in not treating Germany as an enemy at the time the German forces invaded Belgium constituted an act of betrayal to his fatherland. Domestically the Cabinet and two Houses of Parliament are unanimously opposed to the King's return and are demanding his abdication. The King is sticking to his stand that the issue be settled by a general vote of the people. This dispute may appear simple on the surface, but actually is very complicated.

Even if we examine the action of King Leopold alone, the circumstances are not simple. This personage had foreseen that the policies of Britain and France would inevitably give rise to a second European War and had frequently warned Britain and France against such a possibility, declaring that Belgium would never take part in such a war. Even after the outbreak of the war, he in a joint action with the Queen of Holland proposed peace to Britain, France and Germany. This is an event which is still in the memories of our readers. Thus, the Belgian King had endeavored under a consistent viewpoint.

But perhaps the Belgian Government authorities and Parliament may have their own views. In short, the question is whether assistance will come to the apparently isolated King, or who or what will replace the King in case he abdicates.

While dispute rages in Belgium concerning the question of the King's abdication, in Spain controversy centers around the question of the reinstatement of a monarchy.

In short, postwar Europe is like a pool of muddy water which has been stirred up. Before the mud sinks to the bottom, it is impossible for us to fathom the truth of the new Europe. In any case, Europe will never return to its prewar figure. A new Europe is destined to rise. It is entirely impossible for us to foresee whether it will be a beautiful Europe or an ugly one.

41 PLANES DOWNED

Result Given of Operations Against Carrier-Borne Plans

Investigation has revealed that 41 enemy planes were brought down and a further 33 were damaged in the operations against the enemy carrier-borne aircraft which attacked the Hokkaido area on July 15 and 16.

It is believed that results achieved by the Japanese naval forces are also considerable.

Raid by 170 P-51's

Approximately 170 P-51's, escorted by B-29's, appeared over the Kii Channel at about noon on July 22, in two separate waves, and attacked the air bases, communications facilities and some factories in the Kinki District for about 50 minutes, it was announced by the Osaka Defense Headquarters of the Central Army District Command at 3 p.m., Sunday.

Attacking in successive waves, the enemy planes strafed the air bases, traffic facilities and factories in the Kinki District, beside releasing a few small-sized bombs. A part of the raiders fled via Kumanonada while the others left via the Kii Channel.

Furthermore, about 30 other enemy planes appeared over Harimanada and penetrated the Okayama area, fleeing later on via Kagawa and Tokushima Prefectures.

By 3 p.m. Sunday, it was revealed that four of the raiders had been brought down and that another four had been damaged. Although fires broke out in some parts of the Hanshin city areas, damage sustained was extremely slight.

Italy Not Sending Troops

Italian Prime Minister Ferruccio Parri, has denied reports that an Italian expeditionary force was being prepared for the Pacific theater of war, it is disclosed in a Rome dispatch reaching Lisbon on July 21. He said that Italy had told the Allies that she only wished to make a concrete contribution in the Pacific.

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Hainan Island: Hoihow, Yulin, Kachek, Hokurei. South Sea Islands: Truk, Palau. Philippine Islands: Manila, Davao, Cebu, [illegible], Pacolod, Legaspi, Iloilo, [illegible]. Djawa: Soerabaya, [illegible], Djakarta, [illegible]. Denpassar, [illegible], Balik-Papan, Pontianak, [illegible], Samarinda. Celebes: [illegible], [illegible]. Ceram: Amboina, [illegible], Koepang, New Britain Island: [illegible]. New Guinea: [illegible]. Others: Hongkong, [illegible], [illegible], Bombay, [illegible].

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OFFICIALS, PEOPLE TOLD TO REALIZE, FACE FACTS

'Soho' Tokutomi, Noted Commentator Concludes Pointed Remarks on War

Continued From Friday

The reviving of a sense of morality among the people as a whole is called for. Reassuring views are found in plenty in the newspapers, and we feel like congratulating our country. Unfortunately, these views stress only the bright side of society. If one has a look at the other side, one will not rarely find things which ought not to be. I have a fear that there has been a loosening of morality held upon the people from year to year during the war. As regards the Army, the War Minister some time ago held forth on the necessity of cultivating a keener sense of morality. Prime Minister Suzuki rarely addresses officials or the people without giving a warning to them in this respect. The state of affairs in this respect is, as a matter of fact, shameful.

There are some people who conduct themselves properly and expect others to do as they do. But it happens from time to time that these people find themselves the object of derision to others who look upon them as utterly ignorant of things that are going on in the world.

The profit motive prevails in America and Britain. It prevails in China. It prevailed in our country in the days of the Tokugawa Shogunate. I regret that we cannot but recognize that this profit motive has come to sway us throughout our country in every phase of our life. We cannot get a bus ride in the manner in which we used to get it in former days. We cannot get even a writing brush or a piece of paper in the former manner.

This state of things is confined neither to official nor to civilian circles. At the risk of going too far, I should say that it prevails in general, including both the official and civilian circles.

To my mind, this should not necessarily make us depressed. We are in a country where there are innumerous youths and elder men ready to join a band like the Special Attack Corps which represents the flower of humanity. But we have just had a look at things in a phase of society where corruption is rampant, and it is hard not to restrain a feeling that our pride as Japanese has suffered to some extent.

Whether one should be kind or unkind to others seems no longer a question with us today. The general attitude seems to regard unkindness as "common sense." Irresponsibility seems to be upheld as "common sense." "Common sense" seems also to decree that one should do things perfunctorily.

Urges Thoughtfulness

There are among us, it seems not a few persons who make it a rule to do things which ought not to be done, and not to do things which ought to be done.

From time to time we come across passages on the manifestation of the spirit of chivalry and that of helpfulness in new items of the newspaper items or in naniwa-bushi recitals over the radio. Is it not a pity that in actual life we rarely come across instances of such chivalry or helpfulness? There are in the world things by doing which one will benefit oneself and at the same time benefit others. There are things by doing which one can benefit others, while one does not himself gain any advantage. There are things by doing which one can benefit others while one himself incurs losses. We look around and see with regret that there are few who, under the circumstances in which we now find ourselves, think of doing things which will benefit themselves and others at the same time; and that fewer, as is to be expected, are the people who do things which will benefit others more than themselves.

The habit of relying too much on rice for sustenance is to be corrected. There are several cogent reasons for the shortage of foodstuffs from which we are suffering today, and one of them certainly is the excessive attachment we have to a rice diet. We say one subsists on rice, whether that rice is hulled, half hulled or unhulled. From the first, our ancestors ate rice. But they did not eat much of it. They ate barnyard grass and millet. In the Middle Ages they took to a wheat diet. They ate sweet-potatoes. As a small boy, the writer of this article found the family of an ordinary samurai in the Kumamoto clan subsisting for the most part on millet. The lunch carried by students of the private school of which he was a student consisted of rice mixed with millet. There was no student who brought lunch made up of rice only. Not only the samurai, but also those engaged in agriculture, did not insist on rice. Rice was so rare in the clan that ordinary people whose staple diet was rice were looked down upon as being abnormal. The writer of this article believes that this state of affairs was not confined to this clan, but was general throughout the country.

Reconsider Rice Diet

It was after the Restoration that the people irrespective of class or creed became enthusiastic over a rice diet. We are certain that we should not have suffered from a shortage of foodstuffs if we did not regard rice as our staple diet but utilized various cereals at the same time with the rice as our forefathers did. Of course, it is important to increase the production of rice. But it seems to me it is time for us to reflect on whether it is not good to try to get over our weakness for rice, that is, to save rice.

9. We are to hold out to the last as has been pointed out by us repeatedly. This means that we will hold out until the war is brought to a conclusively victorious end. In order to make ourselves clearly understood, we will refer to Germany.

Some commentators say: "If Germany had proposed peace a year ago instead of holding out it certainly would not be in as miserable a condition as that in which it finds itself today."

We think quite differently. We would say: "If Germany had held out a year longer it certainly would not have sunk into its present misery. The Germany of today is handled by its victors as though it were a cut tunny or yellow fish. The occupation armies are carving it as they like. We find even France out for a share in it. We are told that those Germans who do not work are given no food, and that even those who work are given not more than one third of that which goes to the American soldier. It looks as though the Germans are half dead, half alive or starving. They are experiencing hell in life.

It is true that Berlin fell. But Berlin was not the whole of Germany. There was left in Germany much land on which the Germans could have fallen back had they wished to continue the fight. The hilly region in the southern part of Germany afforded a place quite suitable for guerilla warfare. There was still a regular army of more than 1,000,000 men left. There were as many as 70 submarines. There were tanks and planes in plenty. Did not Berlin's ration system work normally until 12 hours before its fall? Certainly there were no reasons why Germany should hasten to surrender unconditionally.

Lesson of Boer War

The Boers in South Africa were insignificant peasant-soldiers. Yet they held out. And they continued guerilla warfare although the general war had ended. Eventually they caused Britain to give concessions to them, with the result that they could lay the foundations of the present union of South Africa.

We were quite surprised to learn that as early as about November last year Home Minister Heinrich Himmler whom we regarded as Hitler's right-hand man began to use blandishments in order to gain the favor of Britain and America. Germany did not fall from without. It fell from within. We have to hold out under any circumstances.

There are three things against which we must be on close guard. The first is estrangement between the armed services and the officials. The second is estrangement between the armed services and the people. The third is estrangement between the officials and the people. Italy furnished an example of one such estrangement, and more lately Germany furnished an example of another.

Learning from the First European War Germany had paid a good deal of attention to the matter of preserving unity in the country. But she at length failed. We must ponder over this.

If we hold out, the enemy is bound to lose his will to fight. Our war is for our life and for our existence. The war to the enemy is for gain. If he loses, he will lose profits. If we win, our State will be preserved. So different are our fundamental ideas of the war and that of the enemy. If we hold out, and if the enemy comes to realize that there is no profit in continuing the fighting, there is bound to be a weakening of his will to fight which he will eventually lose completely.

Our war is not for national prosperity! It is for the life of our State. It is not a question of whether we should enrich ourselves or not. It is a question of life or death to our State. Of such a bitter and desperate nature is this war. If all the 100,000,000 people are as determined as they should be, if they are fully cognizant of the nature of this war, and if they fight under the standard of His Majesty the Generalissimo to whom they look up as their master and father, they will be invincible.

Lastly, I desire to say a few words to the members of the present Cabinet and to the senior statesmen of today.

Senior Statesmen's Duty

I shall address myself first to the senior statesmen. They are out of office. Yet they are treated as though they were in office. They are in the favor of the highest. I wonder what they propose to do in order to repay the handsome things done to them. We the people expect that they are determined to act with full recognition of the way in which they are treated. We sometimes find ourselves with a feeling of great regret that they do not think fit to state the condition of the country in the present emergency to the Highest and thereby show loyalty to Him. We fear that we have been presumptuous of thus addressing ourselves to the elder statesmen in ignorance of the things which are going on, things which are kept from us because of their secret nature. We address ourselves to them in this way because we know nothing about their doings beyond their attendance at the conference of senior statesmen held from time to time at the Prime Minister's official residence.

We have some words to say to Prime Minister Suzuki. With the lapse of time the Prime Minister's great character asserts itself more and more. There is a popular song about Nagoya depending for its existence upon its castle. Unfortunately that castle is no more. It is not too much to say that the Suzuki Cabinet depends for its existence upon the Prime Minister's personality. What we regret is that he is giving the impression that he is taking a step backward when he should be taking a step forward. The Prime Minister's great courage as an individual is a matter of universal knowledge, and we see no need of singing its praises. But why does he not display that great courage to the political phase of his life.

Time to Act

The next thing on which we should like to address ourselves to the Prime Minister relates to unproductive conference. There is a saying that to do things quickly, though clumsily, is better than doing things slowly, though skilfully. It is time for this maxim to be acted upon. Why is it that much time continues to be spent on committees, on conferences, on all sorts of meetings that lead to nothing, thus allowing the enemy to gain time. Why is it that even our main island is under such a serious menace from the enemy? Is it not because we are engrossed in arguments leading nowhere and are thereby giving the enemy time. Why is it that things are allowed to go on as in former days although we are directly menaced by the enemy? Why is it that who seem to be reluctant to put away outworn bureaucratic ideas, make no attempt to rise to this emergency? Indeed, we cannot help growing impatient at this.

Let us repeat what we said at the outset of this article. We have no doubt of certain victory, so long as the people realize the truth of the emergency and act accordingly, and if the essential points we have cited above are realized. The question is: are we going to actually meet these requisites for winning the war?

(The End)

UNDERGROUND FACTORIES PUSH ARMS PRODUCTION

Unhindered by Alert Signs or Raid Warnings and Safe From Enemy Raids

In the underground bombproof factories at a certain place, the production of war weapons is in full swing, unhampered by air alert sirens or air raid warnings, reports Domei.

At the end of a winding camouflaged path through green woods is the entrance to the underground factories, so completely hidden that no matter how low enemy aircraft may fly they cannot detect the location. The inside of the underground factories is lighted as bright as daylight and machines are roaring day and night while all workers are busily engaged in the production of arms without fear of enemy attacks. Lathes and other equipment are placed in perfect lines and the men, their faces beaming with happiness, are pursuing their respective works. One of the workers said cheerfully, "Before we came here, our works were greatly hampered by air alert sirens and air raid warnings. Here, there is no need of seeking shelter everytime enemy aircraft make their rounds."

The temperature is low, but it is not cold. Ventilation is good too, and in one corner there is stored ample fresh water. All the accessories completed at the factories are to be removed immediately as there is not much room to have them stored. At each factory different accessories are manufactured. At one place, only cylinders are made while at another place only propellers are produced. All the workshops are connected with one another by tunnels. The factories were built by experts after careful survey of the geographical conditions. They are so strongly built that there is no fear of collapse. The entire area is as wide as some 10,000 tsubo, and it is cool in summer and warm in winter. It can accommodate more than 10,000 people, but there are only some thousand employees at present.

Furthermore, the factories are being improved day after day and the productive capacity is being expanded speedily. With the completion of the factories, crack aircraft will be produced in large quantities, which will easily make up for the losses inflicted by the enemy.

In the nearby valley, roaring of planes is heard incessantly. Here, accessories are assembled and after experimental flights, the aircraft are sent out to the front.

The construction of railway lines will be completed soon. Under the level of the ground, there are also dining halls, dormitories for employees and offices, but from outside nothing is observable. The factory is said to be bomb proofed against four-ton bombs.

One of the staff members said, "The tunnels were built in a very short period by expert engineers dispatched by the Transportation Ministry and the construction of factories scattering in the valley area have also been completed. As one factory constitutes a complete unit by itself the management of factories is quite different from that in practice hitherto. Here, each factory is regarded as a complete unit and independent management is being adopted.

The head of each factory is entrusted with the task of taking care of labor condition and production of the factory while the staff members leave small matters to each factory head to handle at his own discretion. Being assured of protection from bombs, the workers are exerting much more efforts than before. Some of them are staying at the dormitories and others at nearby farmers' houses. In the future, they are planning to become self-supporting in foodstuffs. The workers are on duty in three shifts, and as to recreation and maintenance of health, proper means have been considered.

News and Views

Another Black Crow

The strife between Chungking and the Yenan regime, which continues unabated, is not unworthy of keen attention.

It is noteworthy that Yenan has always been on the offensive in Chungking-Yenan disputes. Yenan, at first, demanded establishment by Chungking of a democratic coalition government. When this demand met a flat Chungking refusal, Yenan announced that no Communist representatives would be sent to the Chungking People's National Assembly. Furthermore, immediately following Chungking's announcement that the much-disputed National Congress would be held on November 12, this year, Yenan made public its own plan to hold a People's Congress, inviting representatives from the so-called "liberated," areas of China. It is possible that Yenan has more plans up its sleeve to cope with Chungking's maneuverings.

The main point of the Yenan demands lies in enforcement of a democratic constitutional government by abolishing the Kuomintang one-party dictatorship, or, the establishment of a democratic coalition government instead of the present National Government of the Kuomintang.

The latest information from Chungking is that the People's National Assembly, now in session has appointed a committee of 30 to look over qualifications of representatives at the congress and handle other detailed measures such as selection of the speaker and proceedings of resolution as well as defining the power of the congress.

No matter how carefully Chungking prepares for the scheduled meeting, Yenan still firmly holds the view that the congress will be nothing but a Kuomintang-run affair. There is a Chinese saying that all crows, in every part of the world, are of the same color. To Yenan, the People's National Assembly is another black crow, of the same color as others announced by Chungking, without showing the least change in Chungking's fundamental ideas.

It is reported that not only is the progressive clique in Chungking sharing the same view with Yenan, but that literary circles of the Chiang Kai-shek regime are also supporting the stand of the Yenan regime. It is also learned that Yenan, impatient over Chungking's ambiguous attitude, is planning to establish an independent unified coalition government. Whether this plan constitutes another Yenan weapon for attacking Chungking remains to be seen.

MORE AIRCRAFT NEEDED FOR DECISIVE BATTLE

Endo of Munitions Ministry Stresses Importance of Increasing Production

By E. EBUCHI
Of the Military Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED AIR BASE, July 21.—Appealing to the 100,000,000 people of the Empire, Lieutenant General Saburo Endo, Director-General of the Air Arms Board of the Munitions Ministry, declared: "To attack enemy air bases the supply of planes must be increased which is the key to victory. Supplies will determine everything in the Pacific war, especially the air warfare is the battle for supplies. No victory can be gained without supplies."

"The chief reason why the Japanese Forces would not send all the enemy warships to the bottom in the Okinawa operation was the lack of the number of special attack planes and the insufficiency in supplies," he said.

"We frankly recognize that to attack enemy air bases is a superhuman strategy and at the same time we are well aware of the fact that to destroy enemy air bases is what our airmen are desiring most. To attain this object the increased production of aircraft is the only way for us to follow. We spared no efforts for the increased production of aircraft while the Okinawa battle was in full swing. Nonetheless the Okinawa operation developed adversely to the Japanese side.

Rain Hampered Planes

"One of the reasons for the adverse result of the Okinawa operation can be found in the fact that in the latter half of the Okinawa operation the rainy season set in which greatly prevented the activities of the Japanese warplanes. However, the greatest reason for it is that the supply warfare was accompanied by the battles for 'amount and route.' We cannot overlook the fact that the battle for supply lanes will also determine the outcome of supply warfare.

"The enemy supply lanes always satisfied to some extent the amount of supplies for the ground forces in Okinawa. The long supply lanes restricted the amount of supply to the enemy and it often happened that the supply was about to be entirely stopped. By the third offensive of the Japanese Forces the enemy suffered an annihilating loss of warships. In the face of this serious situation the enemy massed a powerful convoy and made desperate efforts for carrying on supplies one after another.

A Japanese special attack plane inflicted a fatal blow to the second enemy convoy and it was thought that the enemy supply lane was on the verge of being completely cut off. The enemy dispatched at that moment his third convoy and finally succeeded in protecting the ground forces. The enemy displayed a very powerful supply capacity in the Okinawa operation.

"Whether the coming decisive battle will be fought on the Japanese mainland or on the continent of China the battle is after all the struggle for supplies. There are two points which are advantageous to Japan in the last decisive battle between Japan and the United States.

Many Warships Vital

"In the first point, it requires an enormous number of warships, transports and planes for the enemy in order to overcome the 'route' and 'amount' of his long supply lane, while Japan only requires airplanes. If the Japanese Forces sink all of the enemy warships and transports the enemy supply will be cut by half.

"In the second point when the war enters the last stage of a decisive battle the enemy supply lane will be further lengthened by 100 per cent, while the Japanese supply route will be reduced to zero.

"Standing on the last difficulty of supply the enemy is compelled to resort to his last general offensive against Japan. It cannot be denied that the enemy's supply capacity has been considerably reduced by the loss of more than 600 warships and transports in the Okinawa operation.

"Whether the Japanese mainland becomes the battleground for the last decisive battle or the China continent is converted into the battlefield of the decisive battle, supply lanes are not necessary for Japan. The only thing that is needed for Japan is the mobility of armed forces in order to concentrate the total fighting power of the Imperial Forces on one point of attack for the annihilation of the invading forces.

"The homeland forms bases, production factories, supply bases and supply routes. It is possible for Japanese planes to dash straightforwardly to enemy warships from factories. The nearer the enemy approaches the Japanese mainland the supply conditions favor Japan.

"At a foremost air base I have carefully observed the powerful and tenacious supply capacity of the enemy. However, I am fully convinced that in the last decisive battle between Japan and the United States, the superiority of Japan in the supply capacity over the enemy is the road to an absolute victory for Japan."

Simplifying Structure

Carrying out the government plan of simplified administration, the Communications Board will transfer a major portion of the central offices to the rural districts. Accordingly a reorganization was made in the various departments on Thursday as a result of which the staff of the Board has been reduced to half and will be proportionately distributed to the rural offices relative to the importance of such organs.

Abe Leaves for Kansai

Home Minister Motoki Abe left Tokyo on Saturday to worship at the Momoyama Mausoleum, Kashihara Shrine and Atsuta Shrine and will inspect the devastated areas in the Tokai and Kinki Districts. He is expected to visit Hyogo, Osaka, Kyoto, Aichi, Gifu and Shizuoka Prefectures and to return to the metropolis on July 25.

Navy Employes Organized

Young men and women employed in the Navy Ministry were formally organized into the Navy Ministry National Volunteer Corps at a ceremony held from 2 p.m. Thursday at the Tokyo Defense Corps Training Grounds in Hibiya.

THAILAND APPROVES BILL

To Create Constitution Revision Investigation Committee

The Assembly of the People's Representatives of Thailand unanimously approved at its session held on July 19, the Government's urgent bill for the establishment of the Constitution Revision Investigation Committee, according to a Domei report from Bangkok.

Following the approval of the bill by the Assembly the Government immediately appointed 27 members for the new Committee.

Also the Assembly discussed the Wartime Thai People Training Bill submitted by the Government, but no decision was reached on this bill which was consequently left for further study at the next meeting. This bill aims at the formation of training corps quite similar to the National Volunteer Corps of Japan to be applied to all men between the ages of 20 and 30, excluding priests, military men in active service and members of the police force. Its principal aim is to train those young men in the operation of modern arms.

Bank Appointees Bared

Yuzo Nakanishi, Dairen branch manager of the Yokohama Specie Bank, has been appointed Shanghai branch manager of the same bank, according to an announcement made by the bank. Simultaneously, it has been announced that Kotaro Uba, Moji branch manager of the bank, has been made its Dairen manager and Tomomitsu Gotoku, assistant chief of the bank's personnel department, its Moji branch manager.

Spacing Out Buildings

Spacing out of buildings near railway lines, important facilities and roads to be constructed for safety purposes will be carried out shortly in Hachioji and Tachikawa both in Tokyo Metropolis, to be completed by the end of August.

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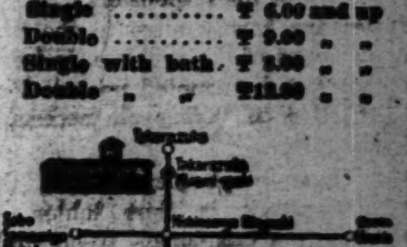

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Advertisements or replies to the same, by POSTCARD, should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Situation Wanted

EXPERIENCED cook-amah desires position in foreign family. Willing to go to any sokai place.
Apply Box 16[illegible], Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Exchange

SEIKO wrist watch to exchange with any kind of pocket watch.
Apply Box 16[illegible], Nippon Times, Tokyo.

For Rent

FURNISHED house for single person with cook in Shiba-ku from August 1.
Apply Box 154, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

For Sale

A PAIR of Binoculars, German make, small size, in perfect condition with leather case.
Apply Box 159, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

FURNITURE and other household goods for immediate sale at Karuizawa.
Apply Box 167, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

LADIES' silk dresses (medium size), woolen jacket, fur and several pairs of shoes (size: 9½ mon—[illegible]). Also cloth for gentlemen's summer suit (silk Polar), and white linen waistcoat (medium size), for immediate sale or in exchange with any foodstuff.
Apply Box 173, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

OLD Parr Whisky, one bottle, for immediate sale to highest bidder.
Apply Box 165, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

SINGER sewing machine, electric; dinner set, 98 pcs. new; baby's bath and dressing table; 6 pairs of lady's shoes, high heel, size 36, practically new; one pair of skis; 2 tennis rackets for sale or in exchange for foodstuffs. [illegible] House 1240, Karuizawa.

TYPEWRITER, Remington portable, slightly used.
Apply Box 172, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

UNDERWOOD standard typewriter, used, but in perfect condition. Also one standard typewriter (German make), practically new and in good condition. Both for immediate sale.
Apply Box 166, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

ANY kind of man's shoes, size [illegible]. Will pay good price.
Box 169, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

BEDS, single, either steel or wood, with mattresses, wanted immediately. We will arrange transportation. Please state particulars and prices.
Apply Box 151, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

FURNITURE, men's suiting materials wanted to buy or in exchange for foodstuffs or whisky, at Karuizawa. Please state particulars, prices and address and apply to Genjiro Sato ([illegible]) [illegible] Street, Karuizawa. ([illegible])

POSTAGE-STAMPS: A large collection of postage stamps wanted. Will pay a good price.
Apply Box 171, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

RAINCOAT, for man, either foreign or Japanese made, wanted. Will pay good price. Or in exchange for cloth to make, summer suit.
Apply Box 143, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

PHONOGRAPHS, records, radios, radio-phonographs, electric razors, sewing machines, accordions, portable typewriters. Office hours: 1:30-5:30 p.m. Rhythm-sha, 2, Jimbo-cho [illegible], Kanda-ku, Tokyo.

SHOES for children, 2-6 years. Will pay good price, or willing to exchange with kimono or shoes for 15-year old.
Apply Box 170, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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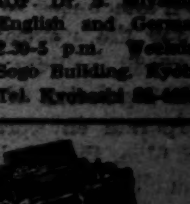

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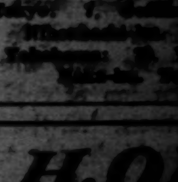

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SHOICHI KAWAMURA

TOKYO, TUESDAY, JULY 24, 1945

The Inflationary Trend

The Government is to be commended for the vigorous steps it has recently instituted to check the incipient inflationary tendency which has begun to appear in this country. Although it is hardly to be expected that these measures alone will completely solve this problem which is rooted in such complex factors in the wartime situation, these latest measures indicate at least a reassuring evidence of the Government's keen awareness of the problem. Where there is such an awareness and a determination to tackle the problem vigorously and systematically, it can be assumed that an uncontrollable runaway type of inflation can be prevented. It is a sign that an essentially sound and firm control of the economic situation is still being successfully maintained by the Government despite all the exigencies of the present intensified war situation.

It is inevitable that a certain amount of inflation should take place in any country engaged in war. Curtailment of the production of civilian consumers' goods, vast increase in the Government's expenditures for the procurement of military goods, expenditures in the way of capital outlays for the expansion of war industries, and the like are bound to increase the amount of money in circulation in relation to the amount of goods and services available, which is in turn bound to be reflected in a rise in the price level. Naturally it is not surprising that some amount of inflation has been in evidence in Japan ever since the beginning of the war. What is surprising is that this inflationary trend has been kept down to such a minimum level as has heretofore prevailed.

However, relatively slight though it may be, a tendency toward an acceleration of the inflationary trend has been manifest since the beginning of this year, as evidenced by the fact that the Bank of Japan's note issue has recently been increasing at the rate of approximately ¥1,000,000,000 each week to total ¥26,180,000,000 by the end of June. Recent increases in capital outlays for the munitions industry, expenditures for defense construction, and payment of wartime insurance benefits have been responsible for this condition. It is in view of this situation that the Cabinet at its meeting of last Friday decided upon a comprehensive policy for the control of this inflationary trend.

Among the specific measures which have been announced so far are the plan for the unification and control of credit facilities and the plan for the regulation of the finances of corporate enterprises. Under the first plan, the Bank of Japan is to establish branches in every prefecture in conjunction with Credit Unification Banks which are to be attached thereto. All credit extensions are henceforth to be rigidly controlled by these organs in accordance with the exact needs prevailing in each locality, thus doing away with the haphazard extension of credit by various institutions. At the same time, the major banks are to establish branches and agencies widely throughout various localities to facilitate the absorption of surplus funds through the encouragement of savings. The second plan sets a definite limit to, and provides for a contraction of, the money which corporations enjoying a wartime boom can pour out into general circulation through stock dividends, distribution of excess profits, and bonuses.

In addition to these two measures, it is understood that the Government is contemplating various other measures, such as the re-examination of its own working budget, reduction of defrayments from its own reserve fund, readjustment of advances to corporations under government contract, increase of indirect taxes, more rigid enforcement of the official price ceilings, and novel methods of absorbing funds from classes enjoying a high wartime income.

The prospects that these measures will prove highly effective are undoubtedly very good, for as Finance Minister Toyosaku Hirose has pointed out, the inflation in Japan is still in a relatively mild incipient stage which renders it amenable to control. Contrasting the situation which exists in Japan with such a vicious inflationary condition as prevailed in Germany after the last World War, Finance Minister Hirose rightly points out that the German inflation was induced by three causes, namely, flight of capital abroad, burden of reparations payments, and inadequacy of control measures. The first two causes certainly do not exist with respect to present day Japan, while with respect to the third the Government is rapidly moving forward to correct the deficiencies.

Nevertheless, Finance Minister Hirose leans toward the over-cautious side by qualifying his comparison with the observation that something like the effect of a flight of capital may result if the people become infected with the current habit prevailing in neighboring China of losing their trust in the value of currency; that something like the effect of reparations burden may result from the further destruction of industrial facilities by enemy raids; and that there is still much room for further elaboration of control measures. The fact that the Finance Minister thus refuses to permit himself to entertain any easy optimism, in spite of his own diagnosis of Japan's condition as only a mild incipient case, is in itself a reassuring sign. For it is proof that the responsible authorities are keenly alive to the implications of the problem, and can therefore be counted upon to lose no time in taking all necessary measures.

The prompt steps which the Government is thus taking to check the inflationary trend while the danger is still remote, therefore, prove that the Government remains in full control of the situation. It is remarkable that the Government has been so successful in preventing the outcropping of the problem of inflation until this late stage in the war. Now that the problem has at last made its appearance, it seems most likely that the efforts of the Government will prove to be equally remarkable in successfully checking the danger before it goes any further.

Realist

"Well, Uncle Joe," the real estate man said to an old Negro who had just paid the last instalment on a small farm, "I'll make you a deed to the farm now it's been paid for."

"Boss," the Negro replied, "If it's all de same to you, I wish you'd give me a mo'gage to de place."

The surprised real estate man protested that Uncle Joe didn't seem to know the difference between a deed and a mortgage.

"Well, mebbe not," said the Negor, "but I owned a fahm once an' I had a deed an' de Fust National Bank had a mo'gage, an' de bank got de fahm!"

Just a Reminder

There was no avoiding it: the hostess was going to sing. The new guest looked at his host in surprise. "I didn't know your wife sang," he said.

The host settled himself deeper into his chair for the ordeal.

"Never heard her before?" he grunted. "Then you've got a great deal to look backward to."

A Year Ago Today

July 24, 1944

Enemy units were forced to abandon their landing plans in the southwestern part of Tinian Island in the face of furious bombardments by the Japanese Forces.

* * *

General Nobuyuki Abe, President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association and former Prime Minister, was appointed Governor-General of Chosen.

* * *

It was reported from Moscow that a Polish Committee for National Liberation had been established in the Soviet Union which, immediately upon its formation, repudiated the refugee Polish regime in London and declared itself the only lawful Polish regime.

CHUNGKING IMPRESSION

Conditions in Shanghai Deplorable Prior to China Affair

By HO JEN-SHOW

(Editor's Note: Appearing in the New China Daily of Shanghai is an article entitled 'A Chinese Impression Recently Brought Back From Chungking.' The article was presented to show how rapidly the popular front in the Chungking-controlled area is changing.)

Preceding the China Affair I lived in Shanghai for about three years. I was a student in those days residing near the North Station. This area provided me with a special charm and a brand new atmosphere. To me Shanghai was an ideal paradise. It was a lively, beautiful metropolis. I thought it would be a great joy to live out my life in this great metropolis of China, and at the same time was proud for my own country.

This changed into a great disappointment before long. As the scandalous condition of Shanghai was gradually revealed to me, the pride I held in it formerly went, and with it my joy in life. And with it came so great a shame that I began to hate Shanghai. I came to hate the city institution of Shanghai and its creators, the Anglo-Americans, and their puppets.

Shanghai was no longer a metropolis of China. National laws and regulations had no power in Shanghai. They were just so much waste paper. Shanghai was ruled by the Anglo-Americans and their puppets who took advantage of the consular courts and concessions. It was a calamity. The Chinese people in Shanghai had become meek and unprotesting as sheep against the Anglo-American manipulations. They lost all their freedom as it was demanded of them that they pay respect to the Anglo-American rulers and their soldiers and haughty nationals. They were forced to admit their status of shame like that of slaves. As a matter of fact, Shanghai was an Anglo-American slaughter house. With great quantities of goods dumped on China, they squeezed and deprived the Chinese of their economic power. With arrogant authority they robbed the Chinese of their happiness and future, and by sucking the Chinese life blood they built up a gorgeous Shanghai. By making Shanghai their base of operations, they came to control and rule Chinese life.

Shanghai was an epitome of the way Chiang Kai-shek attempted to rule China. He and his chorus went in for propagandizing China, despite the fact that China was already a united nation. By propagandizing under the slogan of save China, they went in for all sorts of schemes. If there had been no fake about Chiang's propaganda, he would be truly a national savior; but what he did was to put China into Anglo-American hands. He virtually sold off China to them.

China Sold by Chiang

Chiang Kai-shek's policy was mistaken from the start. The fact that he had been surrounded and restrained by the Anglo-Americans for more than ten years made it inevitable that he should build up his own position by the aid of their influence. In fact this was the thing he did. In so doing he plunged the 400,000,000 Chinese into the toils of war. Thus, by staking the fate of China, he earned the commendation of the Anglo-Americans and gained only personal success.

As I stayed in Shanghai, I came to observe the loathsome criminal refugees in Shanghai and to be resentful at some of the rulers of China. Through those floaters I learned of Anglo-American tricks and schemes. On realizing the utter hopelessness of the situation, I prayed secretly, like a fanatic, for the downfall of Shanghai, and for the destruction of foreign influence.

With Chiang Kai-shek, however, it was different. All he cared for was his own selfish ambition to remain the ruler of China. By betraying the teachings of Dr. Sun Yat-sen on the joint construction of Greater East Asia with Japan and by dropping all cooperation he brought terrible suffering and despair to his own country. For eight years he carried on a meaningless war. He sent tens of millions of his countrymen to their death at the instigation of the Anglo-Americans. In baiting his real enemies he jeopardized the lives of his countrymen.

For eight long years I was painfully forced to watch the misery and meaningless sacrifice of my country and countrymen. I observed the flight of Chiang Kai-shek, his failure and the extermination of his poor army.

What I witnessed recently was the peculiarly miserable condition into which the Chungking-controlled area has fallen. There the manpower resources have been sucked dry. There were shortages of arms, food, munitions, and daily necessities. So exhausted was it that resuscitation seemed impossible. There was no way but to curtail his sphere of operations day by day. Chiang Kai-shek is trying to retrench his none-too-abundant material resources in order to continue his resistance against Japan.

Chiang's only hope lies in dependency on Anglo-American aid. On the other hand, the wily Anglo-Americans, giving him only promises, cannot help Chungking much, nor do they like to help Chiang. Forced to shift for himself, all Chiang could do was to give a free hand to the Anglo-Americans in Chungking's military and economic affairs. Unless he placed his military establishments under Anglo-American control he could get no help from them. This caused Chungking's sentiments to turn against Britain. They are also evincing disappointment in the United States. Although the Chungking press organs, in their editorials, have demanded Anglo-American assistance on a large scale, nothing definite has resulted so far.

Empty Gestures Noted

It was just two years ago that both Britain and America took a peculiar step. They concluded a treaty with Chungking, wherein they dropped their unfair treaties with China, waived their extraterritorial rights and returned their concessions in China. But as the people's heads cleared, and they studied tht new treaty, they found that it was empty and nothing beneficial had been derived from the new steps. Where the Anglo-Americans exercised their rights in the running of consular jurisdiction were in their concessions in Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow, and Canton. These places were already outside the reach of Chungking's jurisdiction when the new treaty was entered upon. They had become peaceful paradises where even the sinister Anglo-American influence could not penetrate. So what was contemplated under the new treaty was the meaningless returning of rights and privileges to China. Their move was indeed comical, to say the least.

Now let us go into Chungking's inconsistent advocacy of "Resistance and National Construction." Of the many deep-rooted weaknesses of the Chungking structure, the outstanding one is the increasing friction between Chungking and Yenan. The friction has developed into a total rupture although it was first confined to a few political questions only. Whereas this friction was negative it is breaking out openly. The intelligent Chinese think that this wrangle will eventually result in open war between the two regimes, which may lead to a terrible internal dissension of China. Such a war true Chinese patriots cannot tolerate. Thus, while the people are anxiously watching the development of the friction, their trust in the Chungking regime is waning.

National Destruction?

Chiang and his followers have always advocated "Resistance and National Construction." This inconsistent slogan has been effective in use against those who were inclined to criticise them. But the records of the last eight years plainly show that the resistance against Japan has all been in vain. It is clearly indicated that in the Chungking-controlled area not a single tree has been planted. They are hanging onto those peculiar and strange systems and institutions, which are of no interest to outsiders, as their lifeline. The following song is being broadcast in the Chungking-controlled area:

> Money you have belongs to the village master;
> A child born newly belongs to old Chiang.

The farmers under Chungking rule have to bear many hardships all due to Chungking's mistaken policy. Among other things they have to furnish the army with grains and share the burden of heavy public expenditure entailed by the protracted war, they have to pay heavy taxes and be squeezed by dishonest merchants and, in particular, they have to bear with the soldiers' cruel treatment and pillaging—the soldiers who belong to the army of resistance against Japan.

Because of the foregoing causes the price level is rising rapidly while there is a visible shortage of daily necessities. This naturally brings great hardships to bear on the general public. Even the small families which formerly led comfortable lives are finding difficulty in getting daily necessities. They are being forced to emulate the greediness and corruption of officialdom, which has become an open secret. Particularly noticeable is the fact that those soldiers who joined the war of resistance had their pay increase due to Anglo-American manipulations. While the Chungking regime has but to its credit only such construction results as obtained during the last eight years. The general public has reached the end of their patience.

Opposition Up in Arms

Consequently, many are the open criticisms raised against Chiang's arbitrary policy. Joining this crusade are not only minor political parties but also the National Socialist Party, the Young Men's Party, the Third Party, and some university professors and men of social influence. The cry has become so strong that it is almost impossible for Chiang Kai-shek, with his records of political and strategic failures to suppress it. As matters stand, the Chungking regime has lost confidence in victory, while the populace is losing all hope because of their army's continuous reverses.

The only remaining weapon with which Chiang hoped to control the popular hearts, the fear which his sinister propaganda intended to create among the populace in the pacific areas has back-fired. Since the start of the China Affair he had his lieutenants go out to the pacified areas to spread fear among the populace, aggravating their apprehension and suppressing their hope for peace and the realization of their ideals. Not only has this trick ended in failure but it has turned into a boomerang. It caused the populace to understand gradually the true intentions of Japan and her sincerity toward China.

The people in the pacified areas have come to understand the fundamental truth governing the whole situation. They have come to see the need of maintaining a healthy livelihood and forming sane thought, of getting rid of Anglo-American oppression and exploitation, and last but not the least, by making their bloody experiences a basis ranging over several decades, of attaining their national salvation and structure in concrete form. In other words, they are now prepared to accept Japan's sincere moral advice to implant them among themselves, and to work them out for their own salvation. Under the principle of equality and reciprocity they want to cooperate with Japan in the construction of a new China and a new East Asia. The fate of Japan and China cannot be considered apart. Because a powerful Japan has been in the neighborhood of China since about a century ago, the Anglo-Americans did not dare to make China their own territory. If China became an Anglo-American possession, it will be a serious threat to Japan.

Asia For Asiatics

It goes without saying that real cooperation between Japan and China is the only way to maintain the well-being and prosperity of both nations, and the only factor capable of attaining the security of East Asia. So all the Asiatics must unite under the banner of co-existence and co-prosperity, thereby eliminating and crushing the insults and harm that the Anglo-Americans have inflicted on us so long. We must endeavor to build up an Asia for the Asiatics. Already the people in the pacified areas have learned a bitter lesson and grasped this fundamental truth. They now understand the true intentions of Japan.

Japan has resolutely given up her special rights and privileges in China. She has entered into an equality and reciprocity treaty with China and she has returned to China her concessions and consular jurisdiction. This is quite different from the false moves of the Anglo-Americans. What Japan did was done in a fair and unselfish way. It was conceived of a great moral truth—to fight the strong and to help the weak—and has completely crushed the Anglo-American hypocrisy and that of their puppet. It has given the Chinese people boundless hope in a bright future. Even wandering Chinese youth has discovered thereby the way he and his country should travel.

Shanghai, where I now am, has completely rid herself of the Anglo-American insults through the help of our mighty ally, Japan. Behold! there floats over the roof of the Industrial Building our own flag instead of those of the Anglo-Americans who long held Shanghai in the palm of their hands. Is not that flag indicative of our glowing and bright future?

I have traversed the streets of Shanghai with a peculiar pride in my heart, observing the freshly gained resurgence and freedom which our great metropolis has dearly attained. In fact I breathed an entirely new atmosphere. Shanghai is now ruled by our own laws and regulations, a part of our own national polity. From now on, what we pray and hope for is a tacit understanding and cooperation between Japan and China and the advancing of our mutual friendship and amity. This must be the immovable foundation upon which to construct our Greater East Asia.

CHECKING INFLATION

Finance Minister Discusses Problem Frankly and in Detail

In view of the recent currency inflation threatening the Japanese economic structure, Finance Minister Toyosaku Hirose made a detailed explanation on the prevailing monetary inflation at the Cabinet meeting last week. Following this he explained important points regarding the growth of inflation to newspapermen in the form of the following questions and answers.—Editor.

Q: Is there any means to counter inflation?

A: There is no definite policy which will have an immediate effect to check the wave of inflation, but various measures in consideration of the present situation have already been discussed and speedy action on operation will be taken. The Finance Ministry on its part is resolved to exert its utmost efforts in observing regulations in relation to the distribution of capital and in strengthening the absorption of capital. The Finance Ministry cannot combat inflation singlehanded, but the Government and all other factors, concerned must exert united efforts to check the growth of inflation. All the Ministries must observe economy in their respective budgets while the industrial organs among civilians must curtail expenditures. Along with the curtailment of expenditures, strict control over the distribution of materials is essential. No anti-inflation measures can be effective unless unified efforts are made by the Government and civilians. On this occasion, I should like to stress the fact that the inflation issue cannot be dealt with independently of the question of economic stability. In order to consolidate the economic structure, we must immediately eradicate the ominous trend to slight the value of money. Such an attitude will undoubtedly aggravate inflation.

Currency Inflation

Q: We thing that the greatest cause of the growth of inflation is to be attributed to currency inflation which has been brought about by the dispersion of capital by the Government. We think the time has come for appropriate limitation to be placed on the dispersion of extraordinary military expenditures and budgets allotted to the Ministries. In this connection, has the Government any intention to effect limitations?

A: There is no denying that the distribution of capital by the Government has much to do with bringing about currency inflation. In compiling budgets, materials, labor and transportation must be considered and utmost caution must be taken not to compile budgets which do not correspond with the supply of materials, labor and transportation capacity. As to the spending of allotted sums, further consideration is required. For instance, with the change in the situation, some items included in the budget often become unnecessary, and in that case, caution must be paid not to spend money too freely. Particularly at a time when things change daily, new items requiring expenses rise, and therefore, economy when possible must be observed. The Government is to re-examine the 1945-46 working budget very soon and practical plans in connection with expenditures will be made. In spending the reserve fund, the Government will limit the number of items to the minimum.

Q: In view of the supply of materials and material mobilization, don't you think that the present extraordinary war expenditures are too big?

A: The war expenditures look disproportionately large compared with the supply of materials, but in view of the shifting of the battlefield to the mainland, it is at present impossible to curtail war expenditures. However, as to the method of spending the money there are many points which must be reconsidered. Through cooperation between the military, Government officials and civilians, the growth of inflation must be checked.

Further Consideration Needed

Q: One of the anti-inflation measures is, I think, to stabilize the output of industrial products and furthermore, increase production. However, at present, due to the changed war situation and wreckage wrought by the enemy air force, the increase of capital will not bring about an increase in production. In this sense, is there any way to limit the profuse distribution of capital?

A: The increase of capital will enable the expansion of productivity when surplus equipment, materials and man power are available, but when they are scarce, the investment of large capitals will only aggravate the scrambling for small quantities of materials and insufficient labor. On one hand, impartial distribution of materials, equipment and labor must be operated while an equitable supply of capital is necessary on the other. As to the distribution of capital in industrial fields, further consideration will be taken.

Q: In order to stabilize the value of currency and check the absurd rise of commodity prices, drastic measures to absorb capital are urgent, but in reality, the amount of income, tax and savings has greatly decreased due to the increase of air raid victims. Have you any plan to counter this tendency?

A: There is no doubt that the absorption of capital is very difficult, it is also a fact that there is a big amount of capital which must yet be absorbed. Due to evacuation and for other reasons, capital is in the hands of some special people and in some particular localities. The measures to tax those whose income has greatly increased during the war will soon be put into practice in accordance with the Wartime Emergency Measures. As to savings, further contrivances must be made and a new campaign launched.

Stabilizing Livelihood

Q: In order to adopt drastic measures for the absorption of capital, the people's livelihood must be stabilized by eliminating black market dealings and the barter system, and by setting up proper commodity prices. Is the Ministry ready to solve these problems?

A: According to reports submitted by Takeo Yumoto, former Financial Commissioner for Germany, the very last in the current war, I regret the fact that our economic structure is not so complete as that of Germany. It goes without saying that utmost efforts must be exercised in the way of checking the surge of vicious inflation, not only by means of stabilizing financial activities, but by obtaining materials and labor. The Government must forge straight ahead for that purpose.

Q: I think it is the responsibility of the Government to stem the growth of inflation so as to eliminate the danger of the deterioration of the internal structure at a time when a decisive battle is about to be fought by the 100,000,000 people in the spirit of the Special Attack Corps. As the Finance Minister who now shoulders the responsibility of eliminating the danger inflation, what is your determination on this?

A: Up to the present, Japan has never suffered from any vicious inflation. Because the people are inexperienced in the worst kind of inflation, they are apt to think of it rather lightly. It cannot be denied that the recent inflation has hampered industry and given rise to uneasiness regarding the value of currency. Should this tendency be aggravated, the currency system will eventually collapse and the economic structure will be endangered. If the situation becomes as bad as that it will be too late to remedy. Who could continue fighting when the economic structure collapses? I should like to warn the people at large against the imminent danger they now are confronting. In these critical times, I, as Finance Minister, am conscious of the weighty task entrusted to me and I am ready to do my utmost to counter the vicious inflation.

A FEUDAL LORD

By KANZO UCHIMURA

V

Naturally he was a benignant father, and he made strenuous efforts for the education of his children. He clearly saw the importance involved in this part of his duty, as in the hereditary system of the Feudal Government, his people's future happiness depended wholly upon the kind of rulers he would leave after him. His boys he trained in "the knowledge of the poor," that "they might not forfeit their great mission and sacrifice it to their selfish purpose." That we may have a look into his ways of training his children we give here one of many beautiful letters he wrote to his granddaughters. It was addressed to the eldest of them when she was leaving her paternal mansion to join her consort in the metropolis.

"Three influences make a man; his parents, his teacher, and his master. Each is unfathomable in beneficence, but the parents excel all others. . . . Our being in this universe we owe to our parents. That this body is a part of theirs should never be forgotten. In thy service to them, therefore, comport thyself with a heart that lies not; for if sincerity reside there (in heart), even though thou mayest miss the mark, thou art not far from it. Think not a thing is out of thy power because of thy lack in wisdom. Sincerity makes up the lack thereof. . . .The ruling of a dominion may appear a stupendous task to thee. But know that the 'root' of a dominion is in its well-ordered families. And there can be no ordered families without the right relation of the wife to her husband. The source in disorder, how canst thou expect a well-ordered stream! . . .In thy womanhood, it is very natural that thy mind should often be taken up with the matter of dress. But forsake not the frugal habits thou hast been taught. Devote thyself to silk-worm raising and other womanly industries; and at the same time feed thy mind with poems and books of poetry. Seek not culture and enlightenment for their own sake. The aim of all knowledge is to lead us into ways of virtue. Select such knowledge therefore as shall teach thee to do good and avoid evil. Poetry softens the heart. With it the moon and flowers abuse us not, but our sentiments are lifted up thereby. . . Thy husband is to teach the people as their father, and thou art to love them as their mother. Then they honor you both as their parents; and what joys can excel this?. . .

"To repeat the same things to thee, serve thy parents-in-law with all fidelity, and comfort them. With obedience to thy lord and husband in all quietness, may your prosperity know no end, and may my daughter be honored as a virtuous woman worthy of the land that gave her birth.

"On My Beloved Daughter's Leaving for the Metropolis:
When Spring overtaketh thee,
And raiment of flowers thou puttest on,
Forget not Winter thou hast had
In thy father's mountain home.
Harunori."

The hard-working [illegible] man enjoyed continuous health of threescore years and ten. He had his early hopes mostly realised;—saw his clan firmly established, his people well supplied, and his whole dominion abundantly replenished. The clan that had not been able to raise five pieces of gold by their united effort, could now raise ten thousand at a moment's notice. The end of such a man could not be anything but peace. On March 19, the 5th year of Bunsei (1822), he breathed his last. "The people wept as if they had lost their good grandparents. The lamentations of all classes no pen could describe. On the day of his funeral, tens of thousands of mourners filled the wayside. Hands clasped, and heads all bowed, deep wailings went up from them all, and even mountains, rivers, and plants, joined in the universal sorrow."

(End)

How We Got Our Calendar

The calendar we now use, a calendar of 12 months of varying lengths, from January to December, is the Gregorian calendar.

It is an outgrowth of the calendar that was devised by the Egyptians.

The Egyptians evolved their calendar by a sustained study of the direction and length of the shadows cast by the pyramids at noontime.

It was the Egyptians who determined the length of the year to be 365.242 days; they divided the year into 12 months of 30 days each; this division gave the Egyptians five extra days—six extra days in leap years—that did not fit into the regular 12-month division of the year. These extra days were devoted to festival holidays.

They divided the month, not into four weeks, but into three 10-day periods.

When Julius Caeser conquered Egypt in 46 B. C., he adopted the Egyptian calendar for the Roman empire, but he did not adopt the Egyptian scheme of 12 months, all with the equal length of 30 days. Apparently Julius Caesar did not like the idea of having five or six days floating about outside the definite calendar scheme, so he scattered the five extra days systematically through the 12 months, giving an extra day to every other month beginning with January. He then took one day away from February to even matters up.

In 28 B. C. the record shows that Augustus Caesar, who was born in August, wanted as many days in the month of his birth as there were in the birth month of Julius Caesar, who was born in July, so the great Augustus took the twenty-nine day of February and moved it over to August. This caused embarrassment and injustice to property owners who rented their property by the quarter because it made the third quarter three days longer than the first quarter. Such difficulties led to various jugglings of extra days, with one day taken from September and given to October, and one day from November and given to December.

The Julian calendar rested upon a 365.25 day year, with a leap year every four years. With the year actually 365.242 days long, this meant that .008 of a day was accumulated every year. This accumulation reached 10 days by 1582; that year Pope Gregory ordered the 10 days between October 5 and 15 dropped from the calendar, and instituted the present rule for leap year.

Our present seven-day week, which was the Mosaic week of the Hebrews, was legalized by Constantine the Great in 321 A.D. Before that the Romans used an eight-day week.

A very active movement has been under way for some time to reform the calendar we now use, putting in its place a year with 13 months of 28 days each.

Reassuring

The exacting customer was proving rather troublesome to the clerk.

"Are you quite sure that these seeds will come up quickly?" she persisted. "I've left my garden until very late, you see, and I want to be sure that they will come up at once."

"Lady," exclaimed the clerk. "Plant those seeds and then jump out of the way if you want to be safe."

A Negro's Prayer

Closing prayer by a colored pastor, after an over-garnished sermon by a visiting brother: "We thank Thee, Lawd, fo' ouah brothah and fo' his ministry. But, oh, Lawd, he'p him to take a few feathahs out of the wings of his imagination and stick them in the tail of his jedgment!"

'Brag' Pants

Mrs. Jones gave a pair of white flannel trousers to William, her Negro cook, and later, realizing she had never seen him wear them, asked if he ever did. "Oh, Lawd, yes," he explained, "but dem's my brag pants."

Complaint

Asked why she quit her job with a socially prominent family, the colored maid explained: "There's too much switchin' of the dishes fo' de fewness of de food."

That's Just It

Secretary: "Mr. Terry said to tell you he is too busy to talk to you today."

Insurance Agent: "Tell him he won't have to say a word."

Younger Brother Speaks

"Is Mary Jane your older sister?"

"Yes."

"Who comes after her?"

"You and three other fellows."

Shrewd Advice

Young Highlander: "Father, I have to have an atlas for school."

Father: "Ah, well, son, y'd better wait until the world's mair settled."